

Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N^o. 119 Chestnut Street.

NUMBER 1471.]

PHILADELPHIA: FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 26, 1797.

[VOLUME XI.]

For Hamburg,
THE SHIP
AERIAL,
John Tarr, master.
A GREAT part of her cargo is engaged, and she will sail in ten days. For freight or passage apply to Capt. Tarr, at Latimer's wharf, or to GURNEY & SMITH.
May 25

For London,
THE SHIP
WILLIAM PENN,
James Josiah, Master.
WILL sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to
Jesse & Robert Wain.
The owners of Goo^l in the ship William Penn, are requested to send their permits on board as soon as possible.
MAY 19

United States,
Pennsylvania District,
Notice is hereby given,
THAT in pursuance of a writ to me directed from the honorable Richard Peters, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to sale at the merchants' coffee-house in this city, on the 27th day of this instant, may, at 12 o'clock at noon,

The Schooner or Vessel called
THE BETSEY,
With all and singular her tackle, apparel and furniture (whereof an inventory may be seen at my office) the same having been libelled against and condemned in the said District Court, for the payment of mariner's wages, &c.
William Nichols, Marshal.
MARSHAL'S OFFICE, }
17th May, 1797. } 0027M

For Sale,
The cargo of the brig Enterprise, Captain Livingston from Bordeaux, now landing at Morton's wharf,
CONSISTING OF
524 bds. of Claret
217 casks of ditto
100 cts of Sweet Oil
110 pipes London proof } BRANDY.
10 pipes of Holland proof }
Apply to
Wharton & Lewis,
No. 115, South Front St.
Said brig will take a freight for the West Indies or Europe, sails fast, burthen about fifteen hundred barrels, is in complete order, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days.
Apply as above.
May 24

Post-Office, 23d May, 1797.
THE Mail for Baltimore will be closed at this office every morning (Sundays excepted) at half past 7 o'clock.
The Mail for Boston will be closed every day (Sundays excepted) at 12 o'clock noon; and
The Mail for Fredericks, Milford, Clowes, Dagbrough, Delaware, Hovantown, Accomack Court House and Northampton Court House, Virginia, will be closed every Monday morning at half past 7 o'clock.
May 23

TO BE SOLD,
And possession given immediately,
A Lot of Land;
SITUATED in Mount-Holly, in the county of Burlington, in New-Jersey, lately occupied by Francis Bullus, Esquire, upon which are an excellent brick house, two stories high, with four convenient rooms on each floor, also a good stable, carriage house and other buildings. The situation is valuable for business of any kind, and at least equal to any other in the town.
The terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser. Apply to William Redfield, Esquire, John Perry, or Richard Cox, merchants, in Mount-Holly, or to the Subscriber, in the city of Burlington.
JOSEPH MILVAIN.
Burlington, 27th April May 5—93w

Just Imported,
IN the ship Woodrop Sims, Capt. Hodgefon, from Canton, and for sale by the Subscriber, at Mrs. Kinley's, corner of Second and Pine-street,
Hylon
Hylon Skin
Young Hylon and } Teas all fresh and of
Gunpowder } excellent quality.
Also,
A few Nankeens.
C. HAIGHT.
dtf
April 17

JOHN CRAIG
HAS just imported from Rotterdam, via St. Thomas, and for sale on reasonable terms by the package,
Plantilles Royal
Haelen and German linears
Rouens
Post and Pro Patria Paper
Waters
Quills
Oziers for Hoops, in Bundles
Coffee Bags
He has also for Sale,
Best Red Clover Seed
Old Madeira Wine, fit for immediate use
Teneriffe Wine of first and second Quality
Coffee in Bags and Hogsheads
Jamaica Spirits
Connecticut Turpentine Soap
Window Glass
Two Trunks of best Patent, Silk and Cotton
Hosiery
April 18. 44w

Received by the Indoitan,
From Madras,
SMALL invoice consisting of the following
Cost Goods, viz.
Blue Cloths
Long Cloths, 14 punjums
Do. do. Gie
Madras Handkerchiefs, and
Book Muslins
WILLING & FRANCIS.
March 27. 34w.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,
At the merchants' Coffee house, in Philadelphia, on the 15th day of June, at 8 o'clock in the evening, if not before disposed of at private sale,
40,931 1-2 acres of land, on the waters of Wheeling and Fishing creeks, in Washington county, Pennsylvania. The soil is remarkably fertile; and besides a large body of meadow, there are considerable improvements on the premises. These lands were patented in 1787. On payment of part of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the printer.
MAY 15. 6ts

To be sold at private sale,
A TWO story dwelling house and lot of ground in the city of Burlington, State of New-Jersey, in a healthy and pleasant situation. The house is of brick, containing four good sized rooms, with a convenient kitchen and cellar. The lot, on which is a stable, &c. contains about an acre of land of the best quality, with a front sufficient to admit two or three large houses, independent of that part at present occupied by the house.
For further particulars enquire of Joseph Milvaine, Esq. in Burlington, or Joseph Reed, No. 214, High-street, Philadelphia.
MAY 12. 002W

The Commissioners
FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Persons therein concerned, That, in order to terminate all differences, on account of the losses sustained by the Citizens of the United States, in consequence of their Vessels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majesty, during the late War between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications, authorized by the said Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS, from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all such persons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in question, and also to receive in evidence, all written testimony, authenticated in such manner as they shall think proper to require or admit.
By Order of the Commissioners,
PETER LOHRA,
Secretary.
Commissioners' Office, No. 109, Mulberry-street, Philadelphia; May 17th, 1797.
10—94w

Just received,
And for sale by Isaac Harvey, jun. No. 5, South Water-street.
A parcel of prime Rice; also,
Trinidad and Cayenne Cotton
Coffee in Barrels and Bags
Spanish Hides and Beef.
4th mo. 25, 1797. 64w

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company.
A meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company, will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday, 10 o'clock, the 12th June next.
WILLIAM GOVETT, Sec'y.
May 12. fr 4w.

Maurice Moynihan,
No. 81, North Second-street,
A few doors above Arch-street,
INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has for wholesale or retail, on the lowest terms, a general assortment of Queen's Ware, gilt and cut tumblers, plain and flowered quart, pint, half pint gill and half gill do. exact measures, decanters and wine glasses; gallon, half gallon, quart and pint bowls, and china in sets and separate; pocket bottles; Schuykill and Jersey country quart and half gallon bottles; Dry Goods, &c. &c.
N.B. Crates put up with care at the shortest notice.
May 11 dtf

For Sale,
ON board the ship MOLLY, John Frost, master from Liverpool, lying at Walnut-street wharf
6000 buhels of fine flaved Salt,
And QUEEN'S WARE, well assorted,
By PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.
WHO HAVE IN STORE, ALSO FOR SALE,
100 Boxes White Havana Sugars
Imperial and TEAS
17 bales Quicksilver
2 chests Bandanna Handkerchiefs
A few chests Manchester Goods well assorted in corduroys, thickets, ginghams, muslins, dimities, &c. 2 Trunks black sewing silk,
180 Crates crates ware, well assorted,
10 Tons sheet lead,
Nails assorted, flat and sharp points,
London particular and Madeira Wine in India market } pipes and hhds.
30 pipes, 10 hhds. Teneriffe Wine,
20 pipes choice Port ditto,
31 casks yellow paint,
7 boxes 12 bundles writing flates,
1 box ink-flands & note presses,
Sail canvas assorted No. 1 & 2.
May 4. dtf

Rofs & Simson,
Have for Sale,
A QUANTITY OF PRIME
St. Domingo Cotton,
Superior Old Lisbon Wine in Pipes
Excellent India Market
Teneriffe Wine,
In Madeira Casks
A few Quarter Chests best
Fresh Hylon and } TEAS
Hylon Skin }
Muscovado Sugars in Hogsheads, and
Coffee in Tierces
March 7. 11f

Erkine's View of the War.
JUST PUBLISHED.
By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.
No 40 South Second street,
[Price 31 Cents]
A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.
By the Honorable THOMAS ERKINE.
May 15 9

Millinery Room,
No. 136 Market-street.
MISS CHRISTAL
TAKES an early opportunity of acquainting her Friends that she has received by the WILLIAM PENN, a variety of NEW MILLINERY, &c. which she hopes to be able to show them in a few days.
May 12 \$30t

Now Landing,
At Pratt's wharf,
FROM on board the ship Thomas Chalkley, Capt. Rafer, from Bourdeaux,
CLARET in casks
Ditto in casks
White Wine Vinegar
Red Skins in boxes
For Sale by
Rundle & Leech.
May 15 9

BUSH HILL.
Messrs. Bates and Darley,
OF THE NEW THEATRE,
Respectfully inform the citizens of Philadelphia and its environs, that they have taken the manor house and grounds of Bush Hill (the property of William Hamilton, Esq.) and are now preparing to open them by Subscription, for the general accommodation and amusement of the public, under the name of the
Pennsylvania Gardens and Hotel.
Particularly during the Summer season, will be given (three times per week)
CONCERTS
Of Vocal and Instrumental Music,
After the manner of the Public Gardens Paris, Vauxhall, London, &c. &c.
The Entertainment for the ensuing Summer season, positively to commence
THE FIRST WEEK IN JUNE.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One hundred Subscribers, at one hundred dollars each. The money to be repaid the subscribers at ten annual payments of ten dollars each.
And each subscriber to hold a free ticket of general admission to all public performances in the Gardens, for the term of ten summer seasons.
The tickets to be made transferable at the option of the subscribers, by giving timely notice to the Managers, previous to the commencement of a season, and having the same registered accordingly.
Subscriptions received by Messrs. Bates and Darley at Bush Hill, where tickets for the season only, may be had at twelve dollars each.
N.B. Admittance to non-subscribers on each Concert Night, Half a Dollar.
* Due notice will be given of the commencement.
May 25 5P

Printed Calicoes.
JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.
No. 8 Chestnut-street,
Have for Sale
FIFTY TRUNKS neatly assorted, very low on short credit.
March 6. 5

Advertisement.
PURSUANT to an Order from the Orphans' Court, will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, at Cranberry, on Wednesday, the 14th day of June next, all that valuable REAL ESTATE, late belonging to the Rev. Gilbert T. Snowden, deceased, lying in and near Cranberry, in the county of Middlesex, township of South Brunswick, State of New Jersey, upon the lower stage road leading from Philadelphia to New York. A very elegant frame house in a beautiful and healthy situation, painted white, with Venetian window shutters, three feet front and thirty eight feet deep, two rooms with a handsome hall and entry on the first floor, three rooms on the second floor and two well-finished garrets. In the rear of the house is an excellent two-story building consisting of a dining-room for work people, spacious parlor, and a large kitchen, with every convenience, and over these are three chambers for servants. To the right is an additional building consisting of a chamber below and a library above—under the whole are very fine cellars paved with brick. The house is entirely new and finished with taste. Every room is hung with bells that lead both to the kitchen and the servants' apartments: there is a pump in the yard; and a stone and brick pavement round the whole house, which is enclosed with a handsome railing, with three gates in front. The farm consists of one hundred and sixty seven acres, with a proportion of woodland and meadow, under excellent fence; a garden with pale fence; a large barn, stable, carriage-house, cow-house, &c. all new, and built in the best manner: with a young orchard of 200 grafted trees. Nearly adjoining said farm is a lot of Woodland of the best quality, containing 37 acres. Also a tract of land within seven miles of Cranberry, containing one hundred and fifty acres, three-fourths meadow and the rest excellent timber. This will be sold in lots or together, as will best suit the purchasers.
The payments, one third cash—one third in one year—and the remaining third, one year following, with interest on the two last payments, and approved security.
For further particulars enquire of Nathaniel Hunt, Esq. or Dr. Ralph Lott, Cranberry; of Isaac Snowden, at Princeton; or of Isaac Snowden, Jun. No. 141 South Second street, Philadelphia.
May 25 \$60wts

TO BE RENTED,
And may be entered upon at any time,
THAT forcible and well-improved water works on Brandywine, three miles from the town of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware;
CONSISTING OF
A large, convenient Slitting Mill,
In complete order, having several pair of rolls and cutters of every size.
A large, Stone Merchant Mill,
Having three pair burr stones, bolting works, corn kila and every other necessary apparatus.
A Saw Mill,
In the best order, and a pair of timber wheels.
A Smith's Shop and Tools.
To accommodate these works there is a large commodious stone dwelling house, kitchen and wash house and a number of dwelling houses for workmen, with gardens adjoining; two large flower stables, two stone coal houses, and a cooper's shop, with meadow and pasture grounds.
If the tenant chuses he may have the opportunity to purchase an excellent team of five horses, waggons, coal carriages and bed, with a flock of coal in the coal houses sufficient to manufacture three hundred tons of iron—Apply to
RUMFORD & ABRAHAM DAWES,
No. 7, South Water-street.

Richard Bayley & Co.
Late JOHN WHITESIDES & Co.
No. 136 Market-street,
HAVE received per the ships William Penn and Star from London, a large and fashionable assortment of the following articles: viz.
Chintzes, and printed Cottons, of the newest patterns
Furniture Dimities and Chintzes
Ginghams, plain and figured,
Muslins, printed and embroidered
Do. tamboour'd, plain, check and drip'd
Do. tamboour'd, of a very superior quality
Fine Book, Jaconet and Decca Handkerchiefs
Dimities and muslins
Damask table-linen, in sets and in the piece
Diaper ditto in Cloths and in ditto
Holland and Russia Sheetings
Loop'd Hollands and Irish Linens
Long Lawns and Cambrics
Sartins and Silks, plain and figured
Ribbons and Gloves
Crapes and Gauzes
Straw, Chip, and Paper Hats and Bonnets, new shapes
Fancy trimmings, &c.
With a variety of articles in the Linen-Drapery and Haberdashery line.
May 22 \$90t

A few bdds. N. E. Rum,
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,
HYSON
YOUNG HYSON } TEAS, in quarter chests,
And IMPERIAL }
FOR SALE BY
A. Marple & Israel W. Morris,
No. 60 Dock-street.
May 22 mw&lyt

Jonathan Harvey,
No. 126 SOUTH FRONT-STREET,
HAS FOR SALE,
A general assortment of Dry Goods
—Amongst which are—
A few boxes IRISH LINENS.
May 22 mw&lyt

To be Sold,
A three story brick House, with suitable back buildings;
SITUATE in Vine-street, No. 88, completely finished, and free of ground-rent: it has a neat back yard, in which is a cistern, and new pump for rai water—commodious cellars are underneath the whole, in which is a dry well bricked up, that will hold ice. This property is well calculated for a boarding house. For particulars apply at the premises.
Immediate possession will be given, or so as to suit a purchaser.
May 15. 34wtf

A Lady going to England in the
course of the ensuing spring
WANTS a person between the age of twenty and forty, to attend her immediately and on the voyage if agreeable to the parties; the must be of an obliging disposition and good temper, will be expected to act in the capacity of a general attendant. Such a person well recommended will be liberally treated and generously paid—no other need apply. Enquire at the office of this paper.
May 23. 3t

To be sold cheap,
To close an adventure,
7 Bales Baftas
2 ditto Coffas
Apply at the Store of
Mordecai Lewis.
May 16 002W

Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company,
May 1st, 1797.
THE STOCKHOLDERS
WHO are in arrears for any sums due on their respective shares, are requested to pay the same.
WILLIAM GOVETT, Treasurer.
10 m4w

Laws of the U. S.
SWIFT'S EDITION.
Just Published,
Price 6 dollars, 3 vol. 12mo.
Sold by W. Young, Mills and Son, H. and P. Rice, M. Carey, R. Campbell and Co.
Laws of the United States,
From the commencement of the Federal Government to the end of the last Session of Congress, which terminated March 3, 1797.
THIS edition, published under an order of Congress of the United States, has many peculiar advantages. In the former one, each volume had a separate index, which rendered the reference in all cases, difficult and troublesome, and in many almost impossible. The indexes were, moreover, very judiciously compiled. On the contrary, in the present edition, there is one copious, luminous index, compiled by Zephaniah Swift, Esq. referring to all the volumes, and comprising in itself a complete digest of all the laws of the United States.
May 3. w&lyt

Last night for the season.
THE LYCEUM,
FOR FREE DEBATE.
AT O'ELLERS' GREAT ROOM.
ON SATURDAY EVENING,
May 27th.
WILL BE DEBATED,
Is the profession of Law advantageous to society.
After which an address will be delivered from the chair.
Admission—one eighth of a dollar.

New Hat and Hosiery Store.
Just Imported,
In the ships William Penn and Star, from London, and now opening by
WILLIAM McDUGALL,
A T his new Hat and Hosiery Store, No. 134, Market-street—
An elegant assortment of silks, cotton and thread Stockings
Silk, cotton and thread Gloves
Fustians, &c. &c.
Likewise, a handsome assortment of men's, women's, and children's fashionable Hats, suitable for the Season.
A considerable quantity of low and middle priced HATS is offered in cases, intended for country stores
May 23. 14w

For Sale,
That well known place, called VANDERGRIFT'S FERRY,
ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tavern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice house. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.
For terms apply to the Subscriber,
MORDECAI LEWIS.
May 24. 34wtf

A few bdds. N. E. Rum,
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,
HYSON
YOUNG HYSON } TEAS, in quarter chests,
And IMPERIAL }
FOR SALE BY
A. Marple & Israel W. Morris,
No. 60 Dock-street.
May 22 mw&lyt

Jonathan Harvey,
No. 126 SOUTH FRONT-STREET,
HAS FOR SALE,
A general assortment of Dry Goods
—Amongst which are—
A few boxes IRISH LINENS.
May 22 mw&lyt

To be Sold,
A three story brick House, with suitable back buildings;
SITUATE in Vine-street, No. 88, completely finished, and free of ground-rent: it has a neat back yard, in which is a cistern, and new pump for rai water—commodious cellars are underneath the whole, in which is a dry well bricked up, that will hold ice. This property is well calculated for a boarding house. For particulars apply at the premises.
Immediate possession will be given, or so as to suit a purchaser.
May 15. 34wtf

Canal Lottery,
No. 11.

Scheme of a Lottery,
Authorized by an act, entitled, "an act to enable the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna navigation, to raise, by way of Lottery, the sum of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of completing the works, in their acts of incorporation mentioned."
Dollars
1 Prize of twenty thousand dollars, 20,000
1 of ten thousand dollars, 10,000
5 of four thousand dollars each, 20,000
to be paid to the possessors of the five numbers first out of the wheel on the last day's drawing, at which time there shall not be less than 500 numbers undrawn,
10 of two thousand dollars each, 20,000
20 of one thousand dollars each, 20,000
43 of five hundred dollars each, 21,500
100 of two hundred dollars each, 20,000
100 of one hundred dollars each, 10,000
220 of fifty dollars each, 11,000
2,500 of five dollars each, 12,500
30,000 Tickets at ten dollars each. 300,000

Six dollars for each ticket will only be demanded at the time of sale.
All prizes shall be paid ten days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of the possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.
Such prizes as are not demanded within 12 months after the drawing is finished, of which public notice will be given, shall be considered as relinquished for the use of the Canal and applied accordingly.

At a Meeting of the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Canal Navigation—and the President and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal,
Resolved, That Joseph Ball, John Steinmetz, Standish Forde, Francis West, James McCrae, John Miller, jun. and William Montgomery, be a committee to arrange and direct the mode of disposing of the tickets; which committee shall deposit this money in bank, to be carried to the credit of an account to be opened for the Lottery.

We the Commissioners appointed by the Governor to superintend the drawing of the Lottery, inform the public, that the tickets are now rolling up, and that the drawing will positively commence on Monday the 29th of May next.

Frederick Kuhl,
James Ash,
George Budd.
Philad. April 17, 1797. 28w

Tickets at six dollars each to be had of the managers, or at the canal office, near the bank of the United States.

Chocolate and Mustard
Manufactured as usual,
Ginger and Pepper ground
Shelled or Pearl Barley
Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder
London Porter
Taunton and Briton Ale
Red Port and other Wines, either bottled, or by the pipe, quarter-cask or gallon—suitable for exportation or home consumption—
For Sale by
John Harworth.
No. 98 fourth Front street.
May 18 14w

For Sale,
At this Office,
No. 119 Chestnut-street,
A few copies of a late Report of a Committee of the Senate, on the subject of the
GEORGIA LANDS.
March 13 9

Cautions.
THE Public are hereby forewarned against trusting the Rep-daughter of the Subscriber, and her mother, his second wife. Repeated misconduct compels him to forbid any person to give them credit on his account, as he will pay no debts of their contracting after this date.
LUNO BROWN.
Philadelphia, May 16, 1797 18—4th3t

Just Arrived,
In the schooner Dove, Captain Paul, from St. Thomas, and for sale by the subscriber.
Muscovado Sugar in hhds tierces and barrels.
St. Croix Rum in hhds.
And Laguiria hides.
ALSO ON HAND,
Imperial, Hylon, and Sherry and Malaga
Hylon Skin Teas.
Wines.
Yellow Nankeens. Holland Gin in pipes.
Canton Cloth. Do. Cheese.
Lutefrings. Do. Glass ware.
Silk Handkerchiefs. China Ware.
Sewing Silk. Window Blinds.
Cotton in bales. Rheubarb.
Peruvian Bark. Quicksilver, &c.
JOSEPH SIMS.
May 22dtf

Jonathan Harvey,
No. 126 SOUTH FRONT-STREET,
HAS FOR SALE,
A general assortment of Dry Goods
—Amongst which are—
A few boxes IRISH LINENS.
May 22 mw&lyt

To be Sold,
A three story brick House, with suitable back buildings;
SITUATE in Vine-street, No. 88, completely finished, and free of ground-rent: it has a neat back yard, in which is a cistern, and new pump for rai water—commodious cellars are underneath the whole, in which is a dry well bricked up, that will hold ice. This property is well calculated for a boarding house. For particulars apply at the premises.
Immediate possession will be given, or so as to suit a purchaser.
May 15. 34wtf

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.
FRENCH INFLUENCE—No. IV.

MR. RUSSELL.
THE supporters of the federal government, warned by a just sense of indignation at the attempts made by France to subvert and make it subservient to her own purposes, may naturally expect, that I shall charge the whole body of opponents to government, admirers and advocates of French principles, with having been corrupted by French gold. No, my fellow-citizens, I am not actuated by so illiberal, intolerant a spirit. The sincere object of these essays, however useful they may prove in the event, is to allay the violence of party zeal, to remove from the great body of antirepublicans, that stigma which has been indiscriminately laid upon them—to place upon the heads of the guilty alone the odium they justly merit—to convince their too credulous partisans that they have been deceived by false and hollow professions of patriotism, and that if they reject the incendiary counsels of those pretended patriots (who as Mr. Fauchet says have all of them their prices) the real friends to the people, to liberty and law, will receive them with open arms, and will bury all past differences in perpetual oblivion.

Mr. Genet, the incendiary minister of France, has been educated in the school of fedition and jacobinism. He knew full well the weak side of the human heart. He had studied the example of the first masters in the science of instruction, and had learned the secret of governing the majority by the machinations of an artful and an intriguing minority. He had seen, that by two powerful engines, the mightiest monarch in Europe had been battered to the ground.

A venal and abandoned priest, devoted to fedition, is alone sufficient to involve in general ruin, the fairest structures—the most costly edifices of law and government. But combinations of men, for the purpose of watching the measures, and of “flopping the wheels” of a government, whatever they may file themselves, whether denominated “constitutional societies,” “Jacobin associations,” or by the more modern and elegant name of “affiliated clubs,” are still more masterly inventions in the cause of terrorism and anarchy. I am individually convinced that no form of government, no civil society, can long under any circumstances, withstand the combined force of these two powerful enemies.

Genet, fresh from a country in which these terrible instruments of despotism were madly triumphant, heated, boiling over with that fanatic phrenzy, that savage, that fierce dementia which was epidemic in the sanguinary reign of Robespierre, furnished the humans, made his first debarkation at Charleston, South Carolina—a spot of all others on the continent, the best fitted to promote the pacific objects of his mission. That his landing at this place was a part of that nefarious conspiracy to throw this country into the war, or to separate the affections of the people from the government, cannot at this period be denied, since it has been so often repeated in the public prints, and no pretext, no apology either official or private has ever been offered for this daring and outrageous insult upon the dignity of our country. The incendiary minister began his career by granting commissions for privateers to any who applied for them; by encouraging the spirit of rapacity and plunder; by authorizing and procuring the enlistment of soldiers within our territories; by issuing commissions, and employing American citizens to begin a military enterprise within our jurisdiction; by receiving repeated addresses publicly as minister of France before he produced his credentials or had received his exequatur; by flattering the passions and the vanity of our citizens, and by persuading them to consider the cause of France as their own in his own fulsome answers to their addresses; by professing a regard and an affection for this country and its citizens which the event has proved to be false and deceitful; by engaging on his side (in what manner or by what means they left can tell) the Editors of several newspapers in the most populous towns in the United States; by encouraging the circulation of those profane vehicles of slander; by excluding from those papers (which have since been denominated French) every sentiment and every publication which would have counteracted their views—and left any candid citizen should doubt the truth of this assertion, I publicly challenge any writer to produce a single publication in *Bache's Aurora*, *Greenleaf's Argus*, or the *Living Chronicle*, in which the federal government or the British nation, if mentioned, have not been abused and execrated, or in which the French measures, either in Europe, or with respect to us, have not been approved and applauded. Like a weathercock, or like the Vicar of Bray, they have twiddled round, and veered about with all the aburdities, contradictions and barbarities of the French jacobins. Genet had not only engaged certain papers to support his vile measures, but he had enlisted the ablest writers, whose “conscience” had their prices.” In what manner this has been done, whether by gold or flattery, is of little moment to the public who have suffered. Mr. Secretary Dallas a British emigrant, can no doubt resolve this point, if properly fed’d. He can inform the public of what nature his reward was for quibbling in defence of his patron Genet when charged with his traitorous appeal from the constituted authorities; and if we give any credit to the memorabilia, and never to be forgotten letter of Mr. Fauchet, Mr. Dallas could give us some light as to the negotiation with the flour-merchants, about which some envious clouds still hang and hover. That Mr. Genet employed an engine still more forcible to batter down the goodly fabric of our constitution; that he had nearly accomplished his object of involving us in the war, if the prudence of our executive had not fratched us from the impending ruin, I will endeavor to establish in my next.

LEONID AS.

BALTIMORE, May 22.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, two clouds passed over this city, and besides pouring down a great quantity of rain and hail, discharged also much electrical matter. They arose, one in the northwest, the other in the southwest, and advanced rapidly with a very formidable appearance, until they had arrived over about the middle of the city, when they emitted two beams of the fluid, which succeeded each other in the space of about three minutes, with tremendous claps of thunder. The first one struck the chimney of Mr. George Grundy's house, in Market street, and made its descent through nearly the entire of the house, without doing it any considerable injury. Fortunately, no one was in any of the rooms through which it passed. The last struck Mr. Simpson's warehouse, about 300 yards south of the former; it entered at the upper part of the dormant window, and shivered one of the rafters, but was carried off by the hinges of the front doors in the different stories, which were in a line un-

der each other, without doing any material damage.

EXTRACTS.

From a Charge delivered to the Grand Jury for the district of Maryland, in the circuit court of the United States, held at Annapolis, on the 8th of May, 1797, by the honorable James Fredell, one of the associate judges of the supreme court of the United States.

“If after all, any individual disapprove of the voice of his country, what does duty and common modesty require of him? To be perfectly confident he is right in his opinion, and those entrusted to decide are wrong! Who is the man entitled to so arrogant an estimation of his own abilities? Is he rashly to determine that the measure has been adopted from some dishonest motive? What right has one man to charge another with dishonesty without proof? Let him prove and punish if he can. If he can do neither, but will throw out calumny at random, he must stand in the view of his fellow citizens as a slanderer, and incur the suspicion that his readiness to suspect others of dishonest intentions, has probably arisen from something in the texture of his own mind which led him to ascribe worthless motives as the most natural inducement of action. The part surely for every man who loves his country, but who disapproves of any public authoritative decision, is to submit to it with diffidence and respect, considering the many chances there are that his own opinion may be really wrong, though he cannot perceive it to be so; that whether it may or not he does not live in a despotic government where any one man's opinion, not even his own, is to decide for all others; and that the very basis of all republican governments in particular, is the submission of a minority to the majority, where a majority are constitutionally authorized to decide. For a man to call himself a republican without entertaining this sentiment, is folly. To be one, without acting upon it, is impossible.

“To you, gentlemen, are committed prosecutions for offences against the United States. The object is the preservation of a union, without which undoubtedly we should not now be enjoying the rights of an independent people, and without the support of which it is vain to think we can continue to enjoy them. This country has great energies for defence, and by supporting each other might defy the world. But if we disunite, if we suffer differences of opinion to corrode into enmity, jealousy to rankle into distrust, weak men to delude by their folly, abandoned men to disturb the order of society by their crimes, we must expect nothing but a fate as ruinous as it would be disgraceful, that of inviting some foreign nation to foment and take advantage of our internal discords, first making us the dupe and the prey of an ambition we excited by our divisions, and to which those divisions, if continued, must inevitably give success. So critical and peculiar is our situation, that nothing can save us from this as well as every other external danger, but constant vigilance to guard against even the most distant approaches of it, and being at all times ready to provide adequate means of defence.—Our government is so formed, that that vigilance can always be exerted, and those means when necessary be drawn forth. To rely upon these is not only our indispensable duty, but the only chance of securing that union of spirit and exertion without which in a moment of danger no efforts can be of any avail. For 21 years that union has preserved us through multiplied dangers, and more than once rescued us from impending ruin. I trust it will yet display itself with its wonted efficacy, and that no threats, no artifices, no devotion to names without meaning, or professions without sincerity, will be capable of weakening, by any impression on a sensible people, a cement essential to their existence.

“I have troubled you with this address, gentlemen, on account of the extreme importance of the matter of it at the present moment. The sentiments have flowed warmly from my heart, and I flatter myself are not ungenial to your own. The present situation of our country is such as to require the exertion of all good men to support and save it. I enter into no particulars, as the legislature of the United States are on the point of meeting, and for whose decision every worthy citizen must wait with solicitude and respect. In the mean time it is of the utmost consequence that every man should faithfully obey the laws of the country actually in being. They cannot be altered, nor the observance of them in any instance dispensed with, without the authority of the Congress of the United States, in any exigence, however great, in any situation, however alarming. There is no occasion to doubt, but that the whole proceedings of that most respectable body, will be conducted with a degree of temper and firmness suited to the important and trying situation which called them together, and that the great object of all their deliberations will be, if possible, to preserve the peace, at the same time that they maintain inviolably, the honor, the interest, and the independence of their country.”

LONDON, March 25.

It appears by letters from Madrid, inserted in the Paris papers, that all the officers and crews of the ships, engaged in the action of the 14th February, as well as the officers of those which took no part in the engagement, are in close confinement; that on the return of the fleet at Cadiz, the ship's companies loudly complained of trespass; and it was a matter of general concern, that vice-admiral Mészaredo, who enjoys the full confidence of the nation, should by a court intrigue be prevented from serving his country.

The same letters add, that the kind reception admiral Jervis met with at Lisbon, after his victory, and the permission granted him by the court of Portugal to take out of the royal magazines every article he wanted for the repairing of his fleet, and to complete the crews of his own ships and to man the

four prizes with Portuguese, Genoese and Neapolitan sailors, has so much enraged the cabinet of Madrid, that it is supposed war will immediately be declared against Portugal.

We understand that is the wish of the bankers, that a clause should be introduced into the act of parliament now under consideration, that bankers as well as merchants should be free from arrest, on tendering bank notes for payment. The question of making bank notes a legal tender is to be kept wholly out of discussion.

The bankers now begin to supply the town again with gold; for since the bank will not take their cash with promise to pay on demand, they think they may as well give it to their customers.

One of the 20,000l. prizes drawn yesterday, belongs to the banking house of Hankey & Co.

The Rev. Dr. Folliot Hebert Walker, Cornwall, is elected bishop of Bristol, in the room of Dr. Reginald, appointed bishop of Exeter.

LONDON, April 3.

Two columns of the Imperial troops sent from the Rhine to Italy, are arrived at Tyrol. The third column is headed by the Prince of Orange.

The greatest dispatch is used in victualling, &c. lord Bridport's squadron for sea. In addition to the force with which he returned to Portsmouth on Thursday, it is said he is to have 3 fresh ships for his ensuing cruise, making in the whole, 23 sail of the line.

April 4.

The embargo laid on the shipping in the French ports, is to continue to the 20th of May, as our readers will perceive from the following order, delivered to the capt. of the Prussian hoy, which returned to Dover from Calais on Friday last; by a person sent by the municipality of the latter commune, to prohibit his entering the port. It appears that the embargo has not been laid on for the purpose of concealing any preparations going on at Dunkirk, but is connected with the election, as it is to expire on the 20th of next month, the day when the renewal of the legislative body will be effected.

“Ministry of the general Police of the Republic, Liberty—Equality.”
Extract from the register and deliberations of the Executive Directory.

“Paris, 27th Ventose (17th March) 5th
“year of the French Republic, one
“and indivisible.

“The Executive Directory resolves, that all communication between France and England, particularly by the ports of Dieppe and Calais, shall be provisionally suspended to the 1st Prairial next (May 20th). The ministers of general police and the marine are charged with the execution of the present arrest.

(Signed)
“Renwell, President.
“La Garde, Sec. Gen.
“Cochon, Minister of General Police.
“Dubourg, Sec. of Marine.”

By letters from the Cape of Good Hope, of the 17th of January, we are informed that a very valuable Dutch ship, under American colors, had been brought in there by the *Oleifa* frigate, capt. Stephens. The cargo had cost 200,000l. at Batavia. The squadron which Sir George Keith Elphinstone had sent to intercept the French frigates, returned to the Cape, after cruising five weeks off the Mauritius, where they learnt that the enemy had gone to Batavia to refit, after the action with the *Arrogant* and *Victorious* of 74 guns. The squadron took six vessels with provisions, slaves and merchandise, and might have made several other captures, but they were daily in expectation of falling in with the enemy, consisting of either six or nine large frigates.

Our ships consisted of the
Sceptre 64 Jupiter 50
Brave 40 Crescent 36
Sphinx 24
under the command of capt. Lofack, of the *Jupiter*, who afterwards proceeded to Madagascar, where they completely destroyed the French settlements, as they had no force to oppose them. In reconnoitering the French harbours at the Mauritius and the Isle of Bourbon, four batteries and a mortar battery opened upon them at the latter place; but neither of the ships had a man hurt, or received any material damage. The Spanish war not known at the Cape at the above date.

Admiral Pringle had ordered the above ships to prepare for sea immediately.

Every thing was tranquil at the Cape, and provisions cheap: European articles sold at near 200 per cent. profit.

The credit of the Bank of England does not appear to have suffered on the continent, if we may judge from the course of exchange on Hamburg, which has been gradually rising for some time past. Yesterday it was one and an half per cent. higher in our favour than on Friday.

Very considerable quantities of Bullion are coming over to this country from Hamburg. A messenger set off yesterday morning with dispatches to Admiral Sir John Jervis, to be forwarded by the lively frigate from Portsmouth, in which ship the honorary medals conferred by his majesty, in compliment of the late victory over the Spanish fleet, to the Admirals and captains are to be conveyed.

LAILSON'S CIRCUS,

South Fifth-Street.

The Performances at the NEW CIRCUS
On Saturday Evening, May 27,
Will begin by several New and Difficult
Equestrian Exercises.

After which will be presented the Pasto-nime called

Le Marechal de Logis;

Or, THE TWO THIEVES.

Box, one dollar. Pit, half a dollar.
The doors will be opened at half past five o'clock, and the performances begin precisely at seven.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, May 25.

In a committee of the whole, Mr. Dent in the chair, on the subject reported to the President's Speech, Mr. Nicholas's proposition being under consideration:

Mr. Freeman first rose. He observed, that in his observations on the subject before the committee amid the conflicting opinions of gentlemen whom he respected, he did not mean to express his own either with confidence or with zeal, that though one of the committee that had reported the address he could not approve it in toto.

He had two principal objections to it.—First to that part which went to an unequivocal approval of all the measures of the Executive respecting our foreign relations: and secondly to that part which contained expressions of resentment and indignation towards France. In framing an answer to the President he conceived the committee should have refrained from expressing an unqualified approbation of all the measures of the Executive. To omit it would not imply censure. By introducing it, it forced all those who entertain even doubts of the propriety of any one Executive measure to vote against the address.

The principal causes of irritation on the part of France inflicted upon in the answer were the rejection of our minister and the sentiments contained in the speech of the President of the Directory to our late minister. If gentlemen would look into the Documents laid before the house by the President, he was confident they would find the true reason for the refusal to receive our minister. He came only as an ordinary minister, without any power to propose such modifications as might lead to an accommodation, and when the Directory discovered this from his credentials they refused him. In answer to this it had been urged that M. De la Croix Minister of Foreign Affairs, from the first well knew that Mr. Pinckney was only the successor to Mr. Monroe, and that his coming in that quality was not the reason why the French refused to receive him. Mr. Freeman referred to the documents which had been laid before the house on this subject, from which it appeared that the Secretary of M. De la Croix had suggested a reason for the apparent change of opinion on the subject of receiving Mr. Pinckney. Suppose, the Secretary observed, that Mr. De la Croix had made a mistake at first in the intentions of the Directory, was that mistake to be binding on the Directory?

Mr. Freeman put a case. Suppose a minister came to this country, would he be considered as admitted to all the rights of a minister upon delivering his credentials to the Secretary of State? He believed not.

He proceeded to argue, that the rejection of an ordinary minister was not a breach of the law of nations and consequently not a just cause of war. In support of this opinion he quoted *Vattel*, p. 669. He considered Mr. Pinckney in the light of an ordinary minister; he was sent to explain, cultivate harmony, &c. and without powers to settle existing differences. Mr. Monroe had resided for some years near the Republic, and had discussed and explained such points as gave umbrage, explanations were also received by the French from our government thro' their own ministers here; but it appeared they were not satisfied with our explanations, and they wished for a minister from us that should have sufficient powers to adjust the matters in dispute amicably.

He did not wish to be understood to consider the conduct of the French as perfectly justifiable—but he could not conceive that it was such as to justify on our part irritating or violent measures.

As to the speech of the President of the Directory he could not say much on it, he did not perfectly understand it. As far as he did he considered it a childish gargonade, not to be imitated and below resentment. He read part of it. It was certainly arrogant in him to say that we owed our liberty to their exertions.—But if the French could derive any satisfaction from such vain boasting he had no objection to their enjoying it. There was another part of the speech that had been considered as much more obnoxious. It was said to breathe a design to separate the people here from their government. The part alluded to was no more than an expression of affection for the people, he could see nothing in this irritating or insulting; it was a mode of expression which they used as to themselves and by which they wished to convey their affection for the whole nation. The term people, certainly included the government, and could not with propriety therefore be said to separate the people from it.

It had been observed by a member from S. Carolina, that the French had no business to know how far the powers of the minister extended before they received him; that it would give them a great advantage in the negotiation if they were acquainted with his instructions. There would certainly be no propriety or reason he observed, why they should be made acquainted with every particular in the instructions, but it was certainly not improper that they should know before they received a minister, of what nature his mission was, whether extraordinary for the accommodation of differences or only intended to maintain a friendly intercourse.

There was one circumstance mentioned in Mr. Pinckney's letter which had a tendency to remove the opinion that the rejection of Mr. Pinckney was intended as a mark of indignity. He states in one of his letters, that the Directory wished him gone, though they did not wish, it appeared, to take the measure of ordering him away, yet that they had about that time sent off 13 foreign ministers. There might, he remarked, have been some reason of state that induced the French government at this time to send away foreign ministers; it was evident that the measure was not pointed against this country exclusively.

The member from South Carolina (Mr. Smith) had taken pains to collect in one view a number of expressions to be found in one of the communications of the late French minister here, to route the feelings of the House. The quotation had not been fairly made. Most of those offensive expressions were used by J.M. Adre hypothetically, and the minister concluded the sentence by expressing his conviction that they never can apply to this government. But even if this nation had been insulted by a foreign agent, is this to excite our indignation against the country to which he belongs? A governor of one of our states had been grossly insulted by the agent of a particular nation here, the insult was never proposed to be referred against the nation that sent him.

It had been said, that the French had not complained of the British treaty till more than a year after its ratification. The appropriations to carry that treaty into effect, he observed, were not made till June, and the letter of the French minister was sent in November of the same year. But there are numerous documents to show that the complaints of the French were from an early date unceasingly addressed from their minister here to our government and from their government to our minister in Paris.

It had been said that the French had no right to complain of any favor granted to the British by the treaty, as the French of course participated in the right by virtue of their treaty with us. But the

administration of this country, did not wish to be the cause; they inflicted on the contrary that those parts of the British treaty in the benefit of which the French claim a participation, are not favours granted to Britain, but a recognition only of the law of nations on those points from which the French have departed by their treaty with us, and that consequently they have no claim to such participation. Mr. Freeman read an extract from a letter of Mr. Pickering, to show that the government deny this right of participation to the French.

An idea had been thrown out by the gentleman from South Carolina, that the people generally approved of the British treaty; he inferred it from the issue of the late elections. For his part he could see no great alteration to have been produced by the late elections; and if there had been, it would not have been an evidence in his mind, that the people approved of the British treaty. He believed for his part, that the opinions of a great majority of the people had been uniformly opposed to it; and those who advocated it were by this time nearly sick of it. It was true a spirit was roused by the cry of “war” at the time the subject of appropriations was pending, that produced petitions not approving however of the stipulations of the treaty, but asking that it might be carried into effect, since it had reached to like a rage.

Another engine he observed had been wielded with singular dexterity. Much had been effected by the use of rather abusive terms “Federalist” and “Antifederalist”—Federalism and antifederalism. When the Federal constitution was submitted to the people, to approve it and endeavor to procure its ratification, was federalism. Afterwards, when the government was organized and in operation, to approve every measure of the Executive and support every proposition from the Secretary of the Treasury, was federalism; and those who entertained even doubts of their propriety, even though they had been instrumental in procuring the adoption of the Constitution, were called antifederalists. In 1794, to be opposed to Madison's propositions, the resolution for the sequestration of British debts, and the resolution prohibiting all intercourse with Great Britain, was federalism. In 1796, it was federalism to advocate the British treaty—and now he presumed that it would be federalism to support the report of the committee and high-toned measures with respect to France. In 1793 he acknowledged that federalism assumed a very different attitude from what it had on the present occasion. It was then the attitude of meekness, of humanity and supplication. The men who exclusively styled themselves federalists, could only deplore with unavailing sighs the impotence of their country, and throw it upon the benevolence and magnanimity of the British monarch. Their perturbed imaginations could even then see our cities sacked and burnt, and our citizens slaughtered. On the frontier they heard the war-whoop and the groans of helpless women and children, the tortured victims of savage vengeance. Now we are at once risen from youth to manhood and ready to meet the haughty republic of France, animated with enthusiasm, and flushed with victory. Mr. Freeman observed that he rejoiced however that gentlemen adopted a colder language on this than had been used on the former occasion. He felt his full share in the national degradation of that moment. He was in favor of firm language but he would distinguish between the language of manly firmness, and that of childish petulance or ridiculous bombast.

It had been observed, Mr. Freeman said, by the member from South Carolina, that the French were guilty of the first aggression as to captures at sea. That their order to take our provision vessels were dated in May '93, and those of Britain were not issued till some time after. It would be recollected, however, he said, that before the French issued these orders, the British had entered on their plan of attempting to starve France, and had used our vessels unwarrantably for this purpose, by detaining in their ports some of our provision vessels bound to France; it would also be remembered, that at this time, the convention between Russia and Spain was in existence, and that the object of it was, according to the declaration of Lord Grenville to Mr. Pinckney, to detain neutral vessels bound to France with provisions. The decree of the French that had been alluded to was, he further remarked, expressly predicated on the order of the British for detaining in their ports provision vessels bound to France.

It was however, very immaterial to determine what nation began these depredations on our commerce; it was the duty of the legislature to resist them from whatever quarter they might come, and to protect the property of the American citizens.

He deprecated using in the address allude to be framed any irritating language; such was not the language of manly dignity, but of childish petulance. Perhaps nothing had proved more derogatory to the character of France, than this bombast in some of their public acts, he wished not to imitate them.

Much had been said on the score of foreign influence, in this country; he feared England and not France was most to be feared, in this respect. He hoped there would be found, however, in the country virtue enough to repel all foreign influence.

As to the amendment, he should vote for it, he said; he saw nothing in it exceptional. It did not contain unqualified approbation of the measures of the executive, nor any undignified expressions. If the amendment should not prevail; still, the original report might be so amended as to induce him to vote for it. He hoped, however, a spirit of conciliation would obtain, and that unanimity might prevail on the occasion.

Mr. Griswold said, if he understood the fate of the business, the question was whether the committee would agree to the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Virginia. If it contained sentiments according to the feelings of the committee, it would of course be adopted; if not it would doubtless be rejected.

He supposed it would form an objection to this amendment, if it were found to be inconsistent with the other parts of the report. He believed this to be the case; but he would not make objections to it on this ground. He would examine the paragraph itself, and see whether it contained sentiments in unison with those of the committee. He believed this would not be found to be the case, and that when the committee had taken a view of it, it would be rejected.

If he understood the proposition, it contained three distinct principles, viz.

1. To make a new apology for the conduct of the French government towards this country.
2. That the House of Representatives shall interfere with and dictate to the Executive in respect to what concessions ought to be made to the French Republic.
3. It depends upon the spirit of conciliation on the part of France for an adjustment of the differences existing between the two Governments.

The apology, he said, was a new one, and one which the French had not thought of making for themselves; for they tell us, as it appears from Mr. Pinckney's letter to the Secretary of State, “they will not acknowledge or receive another Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, until after the

redress of the grievances complained of the American government, and which the French Republic has a right to expect from it. We say (or rather the gentleman from Virginia says in his amendment) they rejected our Minister, because he had not power enough, therefore for the apology now made for the French government they were indebted to the ingenuity of the mover.

Now, said Mr. Griswold, I do not wish that the House of Representatives should undertake to make apologies for the conduct of the French government towards this. It was true they needed apology; but he did not think it was proper for us to make them. Further, as this apology was not made by themselves, but wholly different from their own assertions it was not likely that they would fall into it. They say, "Permit us to tell our privateers in your ports, and we will receive Mr. Pinckney, and then we will tell you on what terms we will make peace with you." After this declaration, he did not think it would be proper to attempt any new apology for them. He therefore supposed, that for as this proposition offered a new apology for the French Republic, it could not meet with the approbation of the committee.

The next proposition contained in the amendments was, that the House of Representatives should interfere with the Executive Power of this country, and dictate to it what sort of steps should be taken towards reconciling the French Government. He asked whether this was consonant to the principles of the Constitution? Whether the Constitution had not delegated the power of making treaties to other branches of the government? He believed it had, and that therefore we had no right to dictate to the Executive what should, or what should not be done with respect to present disputes with the French Government: On this ground, therefore, he considered it as improper.

In the next place, the amendment contained another proposition, viz. That we rely upon a spirit of conciliation on the part of France, for an accommodation of differences. And, said Mr. Griswold, do we really rely upon this? Have we such evidence as should incline us to rely upon it? Have the French government expressed any inclination to settle the differences subsisting between them and us? The communications which were received from the Supreme Executive, do not bear this complexion. The communication from the French Minister to this Executive does not wear it. Our proclamations are called *insidious*, our Minister is insulted and rejected; and attempts are made to divide the people of this country from their government. Is this conciliation? Does it not rather appear as if they intended to alienate the affections of the people from their government, in order to effect their own views? He was convinced it did, and that they could not rely upon a spirit of conciliation in them. For his own part he did not rely upon it; he relied upon this country being able to convince the world that we are not a divided people; that we will not willingly abandon our government. When the French shall be convinced of this, they will not treat us with indignity. Therefore, he trusted, as the proposed amendment did not contain such sentiments as were likely to accord with the feelings of the committee, that it would be rejected.

As to entering into a lengthy discussion in behalf of different measures of government, he did not think it necessary. If, indeed, there had been a motion made to strike out any part of the reported answer, which went to an approbation of those measures, such a discussion might be indulged. As this was not the case, he should decline it.

Mr. Nicholas said he was very sorry that he should be again under the necessity of troubling the committee with an explanation of the proposition which he had submitted to their consideration.

They had been told by the gentleman last up that it had three objects, viz. to make a new apology for the French Government, to dictate what terms the Executive should use to restore a good understanding between the two countries, and to say that we rely upon a spirit of conciliation on the part of France for an accommodation.

He believed the gentlemen had wholly mistaken the proposition. In the first place it contained no apology for the conduct of France. In this respect he had not gone farther than the report itself, or the President. On the contrary, it would be found that the proposition expressed the strongest disapprobation of the conduct of the French Government to our Minister, and went on to say, that if it were followed by similar measures, it would put an end to every friendly relation between the two countries. This showed a disposition for a restoration of a good understanding if it could be had; if not, that all friendship would be at an end. Did not the gentleman wish this? Did he come here with his sword ready whetted for war? He hoped not; he trusted there was not a member in that House who did not wish to preserve the peace of the country, if it could be done. If this were not the case, or if no serious expectations of success were expected from a new Envoy, why fend him? He trusted negotiations would be successful. He was seriously desirous of preserving the peace of the country; he did not leave home to attend his duty to that house for the purpose of declaring War, but of preserving Peace if possible.

That the proposition contains a kind of direction to the President, he allowed, which the gentleman might call *dictating*, if he pleased. He would ask what the President had done with respect to them? Had he not freely told them what he thought was proper for them to do? If they were not in return to say what they thought was proper, and upon what terms they would, or would not be reconciled to France, how could the Executive proceed with any certainty in his negotiation. Was not the power of war committed to him? [No was heard from different quarters.] In effect, he said, it were so; for if they were not permitted to say

to the Executive upon what terms they would with differences adjusted, they must go to war, if such terms as himself proposed were not agreed to. Suppose, said he, he should proceed to negotiate with the French Republic, and should call Congress together some months hence, and inform them he had been unsuccessful, should they not then be at liberty to say, Try other modes? And if in such a case they had the liberty, why not exercise it now?

The 3d part, which the gentleman from Connecticut had given to his proposition, was not contained in it, viz. that we relied on a spirit of conciliation in France for accommodation. [He read that part of his proposition.] He did not say that there was a spirit of conciliation in that country upon which we could depend. He was sorry to say he could not even assure himself there was such a disposition in *this*; and if he had not an assurance of this disposition in his own country, he could not be supposed to rely upon it in France. If a mutual spirit of conciliation did exist (it was his intention to say) it would be a sufficient foundation for peace. This was his meaning, and he hoped it would not be perverted.

No member appearing inclined to rise, after Mr. Nicholas had sat down, there was a call for the question.

Mr. Giles said the subject under discussion was a very important one. It appeared to him, from various documents that all the steps taken by the Executive had a view to an eventual appeal to arms, which it was his wish (as it was the wish of many in that House) to avoid. It was proper, therefore, that the clashing opinions should be discussed. If the proposition brought forward for this purpose was not sufficiently simple and explicit, he wished it might be made more so. For he believed the question to be, whether the committee be prepared to pass a vote, approving of the whole course of the conduct of the Executive, or whether France should be put upon the same ground with the other Belligerent Powers. That she is at present upon the same footing, no gentleman had attempted to deny. Gentlemen who wished to get rid of this ground, say this is a thing which should be left to the Executive. He thought it was however a proper subject for their discussion; for whatever power the Executive had with respect to making of treaties, the House had the means of checking that power. Suppose said Mr. G. I were on this occasion called upon to tax my land, was it not necessary I should enquire into the subject, and endeavour to avoid a measure which would probably prove a serious drain upon the blood and treasure of the country? He was unwilling to have his land taxed for the purpose of supporting a war on this principle. It was evident that the French took one ground in this dispute, and the United States another, and whilst this continued to be the case, no negotiation would have any effect. Indeed, said he, it is war; and if the measure proposed was taken, we make war if we do not declare it.

He had merely thrown out these ideas; if no gentleman was prepared to go into the subject, he should move that the committee now rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. W. Smith hoped the committee would not rise. He thought the best way of coming to an understanding of the proposition would be to discuss it. If it were not understood, it would be wrong to vote for it; but he believed it was well understood. He thought the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Griswold) had given a clear analysis of it. He hoped gentlemen would, therefore, either proceed in the discussion, or take a vote upon the question; for as they could not proceed with any other subject until this was disposed of, it would only be a waste of time for the committee now to rise.

Mr. Hartley commenced some observations on the amendment, when the chairman informed him the motion before them, was whether the committee should rise.

Mr. Giles withdrew his motion. Mr. Hartley said gentlemen argued as if the adoption of the answer as reported, would be to declare war. He thought no such thing. It was the wish of the friends of the report (at least it was his wish) to preserve the country in peace, but to place it in a state of defence; but he hoped it would not be taken for granted, that every proposition in the speech of the President would be carried into effect. He hoped they should continue to discuss the question. At present he was decidedly against the amendment.

Mr. Baldwin said he had taken the liberty to express his concern several years ago, that this custom of answering the President's speech which was but a mere piece of public ceremony, should call up and demand expressions of opinion on all the important business of the session, while the members were yet standing with their hats in their hands, in the attitude of receiving the communications and had not yet read or opened the papers which were the ground of their being called together. It applied very strongly in this instance, as this was a new Congress, and a greater proportion than common of new members. He thought it an unfavourable attitude in which to be hurried into the very midst of things, and to anticipate business of such vast importance to the country, before they had time to attend to the information which had been submitted to them. He trusted some fit occasion would before long be found to dismember themselves of a ceremony now in this country, which tended only to evil and to increasing embarrassments. He observed that it was under the influence of these impressions, he had made it a rule to himself for many sessions to vote for those amendments and those propositions in the address which were most delicate and ambiguous, and while they were respectful to the President, left the house unpledged and open to take up the business of the session as it presented itself in its ordinary course. It was on this ground he should vote for the amendment now under consideration.

He also noticed three particulars, in which he thought the proposed amendment preferable to the report of the committee. 1st. The report of the committee had in it twice repeated general and indefinite approbation of the measures of the executive towards foreign nations, when it was well known that a majority of the house had for four years past, been of a different opinion, and it must be supposed many of the present house were of a different opinion. He thought it well not to step out of their course to express any opinion on that subject, or to court opposition. 2d. He thought the address contained too many epithets and superlatives. It was a stile of writing which well became youth and passion in some circumstances, more

rarely the experience and gravity of advanced life, and very seldom reconcileable to the dignity of a public assembly. He also noticed indignant, indignity, and indignation, repeated not less than three or four times in a dozen lines. He thought it would be found difficult on trial to remove these objections from the report without proposing new sentences as the amendment had done; it was thought the amendment was too low on the other extreme; the word sensibility, in the 5th line, might be changed into indignation, for once, and in several other places by the change of a word, it might be exactly graduated to the temper of the house. 3d. There was one thought in the amendment which he wished to be contained in the address, which was not in the report of the committee, viz. the hope of success from sending an envoy extraordinary to treat specially on the grievances complained of, free ships making free goods, articles of contraband, &c. on the basis of strict equality to foreign nations, as to the objection that expressing this wish is dictating to the executive on the subject of treaties, and therefore unconstitutional, he thought the objection had equal force against the whole address, and all answers to the President's speeches, which are nothing but expressions of congratulations, or opinions, or wishes on executive measures.

Yesterday in the House of Representatives, the amendment of Mr. Nicholas to the reported answer to the speech of the President, was again under consideration. Mr. Giles occupied three hours in a speech in favor of the amendment. Mr. Gallatin followed him on the same side, and the sitting was closed by a few observations from Mr. W. Smith on some expressions which fell from Mr. Gallatin. The committee of the whole reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, May 23.

Captain Hooper, arrived here yesterday, spoke three days since with Captain Harris, of the ship *Alligator*, 33 days from Liverpool for Portsmouth, who informed him, that the British cabinet had sent off another special minister to the French Executive Directory, charged with very important dispatches; but that the flag was not permitted to be acknowledged. This article, we think, needs some support. As the English papers on board Captain Harris, must be as late as to April 14, and her arrival is expected to have been made yesterday, it is probable the next eastern mail will bring an elucidation of this business, and much other fresh foreign information.

Letters in town from Cadiz mention, that a considerable number of Americans have lately celebrated in that city, not the triumphs of any foreign power, but the anniversary of the day on which our venerable forefathers landed at Plymouth. Their toasts were truly federal, and their sentiments honorable to their country.

In the last Centinel we mentioned, in round numbers, the issue of the late important election in this commonwealth. We now give the state of votes, at the close:—

The whole number is	25867
Of which a majority is	12934
The Hon. Increase Sumner, has	14530
Hon. James Sullivan,	7155
His honor Moses Gill,	3548
The scattering votes are	634

By which it will be seen, that the Hon. Judge Sumner has 3193 votes more than all the other persons voted for; although the declared majority is no more than 1596.— On this election we most cordially congratulate all the friends to Union, the Peace, Freedom, and real Independence of the United States. It must be highly grateful to their hearts.—His honor Moses Gill has nearly all the votes for Lieutenant-Governor; which, with the number above stated, shows the high estimation in which he is held by his fellow-citizens.

NEW YORK, May 25.

A gentleman who arrived in the General Wayne, from Bordeaux, observes, That the late election has closed in the choice of such men as will use their influence to restore a good understanding between France and America.—This circumstance was thought to be pleasing to a large majority of that nation, who, they say, must now look to moderate legislators for justice and protection. Americans must be highly pleased at this event—it looks pacific.

Mr. Jefferson, instead of Mr. Madison, was mentioned in yesterday's Gazette as being expected in France as a 2d extra-envoy.

ARRIVED.

Brig Mary, Cleveak, London 49 days.
Sloop Rachel, Livingston, La Bourgne 11 days.
Capt. Cleveak, of the Mary, spoke the *Cleopatra*, Capt. O'Connor, of and from Baltimore, bound to Bremen, 29th April, in lat. 45, long. 43, on 13 days.

And a number of other American vessels not particularized.

The schooner Betsey, Rofs, and brig Friendship, Emmes, from Massachusetts, arrived at Bordeaux about the first of April. Captain Emmes informed, that on his passage he spoke a vessel bound to Ireland, which had on board the Captain and crew of an American called the *Elizabeth*, which foundered at sea, the wind blowing fresh, could not learn where she belonged, or the master's name.

April 13, Capt. Manwarring was boarded by the *Lively* frigate, which had under convoy 25 sail, from Portsmouth bound to Lisbon.

Capt. Hovey, from Savannah, says the brig *Abigail*, Phelan, was to sail in 12 days for Europe.

Extract from the log book of the ship *Grand Turk*, from St. Thomas, William Thompson, master.

May 13, in lat. 32, long. 71, spoke the brig *Polly*, Nicoll, from Alexandria, bound to Cape Nichola Mole, who had met with severe weather, and lost five of his oxen.

May 18, in lat. 24, long. 73, was brought too, after firing 12 shot at us under National Colours, by the British Frigate *La Raifon*, Capt. Beesford, who after four hours detention, suffered us to proceed. She had the brig *Liberty*, from Philadelphia bound to the Havannah, and a small schooner, which they called a French privateer, commanded by an Irishman, from Baltimore, with 23 women passengers—Schooner and captain's

name could not learn—prizes and bound with them to Halifax.

C me passengers in the above ship, John James, of Gloucester, and Jacob Perkins, of Kennebunk, two unfortunate Captains, who had been robbed of their vessels and cargo, by the pirates of Tortola.

List of American vessels left at Bordeaux, on the 1st of April, by Capt. Manwarring, who arrived yesterday.

The ship *Elizabeth*, Skinner, of New York, loading for the Isle of France.

Ship *Sultana*, Clement, of Boston—still.

Brig *Leopold*, Goodring, do. do.

Betsey, Mallard, do. loading.

Brig *Rolanda*, Getricher, of Salem, to sail 8th April, for New York.

Brig *Friendship*, Clark, of Boston—still.

Ship *William and Mary*, King, of New York still.

Ship *Abigail*, Ray, do. lost her bowsprit, and returned up channel.

Brig *Britany*, Stoneburby, of Boston—still.

Brig *Hope*, Wheelwright, do.

Brig *Hannah*, Fisher, of New York loading.

Brig *Union*, of Boston, up channel loading.

Brig *Bedford*, Coit, of do. for New York, do.

Brig *Nancy*, Halleran, of New York, do.

John, Stephens, of Baltimore, still.

Brig *Caroline*, Stephens, of Philadelphia, up channel—finished.

Brig *Martha*, Cummings, of Newburyport, loading for New York.

Ship *Columbia*, Pell, of New York, for the Isle of France.

Ship *Juno*, Blake, of Boston, up channel.

Elizabeth, Martin, do. do.

Ship *Olive Branch*, of and for New York.

Ship *Hope*, Stephens—Adventure, Clark—Gadden, Hayward—Genet, Barret.

Brigs *Nancy*, Collins—Wilmington, Drifdale—Pearl, Folsike—Olive Branch, Sands—Franklin, Jones—Liberty, Wallace—Lucinda, Baranad—and Charles, Foster.

Further Translations for this Gazette, from Paris papers to the 30th of March.

BOLOGNA, March 4.

The province of Macerata, in the territories of the pope, has been in a state of insurrection. The peasants have put to death some French soldiers. General Buonaparte sent general Ruffa to restore order.

PRAGE, March 9.

The transportation of provisions and warlike stores, for the armies of the Rhine, continues without intermission, and the preparations announce, that they will be during the present campaign, in a respectable situation; so much so, that they will be able to oppose, without much difficulty, any attacks the enemy make on them: notwithstanding the considerable reinforcements these armies have detached for Italy.

BANKS OF THE MEIN, March 15.

General Mack is momentarily expected at the head-quarters of the imperial army on the Rhine. The general of artillery, count Latour, has the chief command of the army, and general Baron de Stadaar that of the imperial troops.

STRASBURGH, March 20.

The head quarters of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, are to be removed from Schiltigheim, to Molsheim, a small town four leagues from hence.

The last advices received from Italy, by way of Lucerne and Huninguen, we learn that all remained quiet in that quarter; but the movements of the two armies portended some decisive affair.

Buonaparte remained some time at Bologna, and then set out to Verona, from which latter place he will go to Cismune, the head quarters of Massena.

Pursuant to the above news tranquility was restored at Turin.

The Banks of the Rhine are furnished with Austrian troops, in a manner truly alarming to the inhabitants in those parts; they go in great numbers to Mayence.

The French generals at Dusseldorf and Cologne, are preparing to open the campaign immediately.

The French army on the right bank of the Rhine, amounts to 36,000 men; it is under the command of Gen. Macdonald, who acquitted himself with so much honor during the campaign of 1794, with the army of the North.

The division of Bernadette, which was to have joined the army of Buonaparte, is replaced by a division of the Army of the Ocean.

BRUSSELS, March 26.

The division of the army of the North, commanded by gen. Macdonald, as also all the French troops in the pay of the Republic of Batavia, who are still in the different provinces, have received orders to march immediately to the borders of the Rhine, where the Republican armies are daily increasing, by the numerous reinforcements which arrive from the old and new departments of France. Yesterday and to day passed by this place on their way to the army, reinforcements of cavalry, artillery with their ordnance, and riflemen. Convoys of ammunition, cannon and military stores regularly arrive.

Letters from the borders of the Rhine mention, that they every moment expect hostilities to commence. Several generals and principal officers belonging to the army of the Sambre and Meuse are arrived at Bonn, from whence they will proceed to Coblenz, and gen. Hoche who is mostly at Cologne, will delay no time in following, as soon as he shall have concluded the organizing the administration of the conquered countries, and the different forms of the army.

HAGUE, March 15.

The Batavian Convention have decreed in their sittings of the 10th and 11th inst. that the votes for accepting the constitution should be taken by provinces, so that no one province should be forced to accept the

constitution, or of seeing it organized contrary to their will, and that the votes should be counted by a number of citizens purposely appointed, and not by the primary assemblies.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 26, 1797.

* * A Special meeting of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, will be held at their Hall, this evening, at 7 o'clock. Friday, May 26.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 22.
6 per Cent. 167/10
Deferred 6 per Cent. 129/2 1/2
5 per Cent.
4 per Cent.
3 per Cent. 109/3 1/2
BANK SHARES.
Bank United States, 18 & 20 per cent. advance.
Pennsylvania, 25
North America, 27 & 30
INSURANCE COMPANY SHARES.
I. C. of N. A. 35 & 37 & per cent. advance.
Pennsylvania, at par.

ARRIVED. DAYS.
Ship Alexander Magnus, AkMace St. Barthol. 23
Schooner Harrier, Sweetler St. Thomas 14
Sloop Batley, Reed Providence 7

From the CONNECTICUT GAZETTE.

MR. PRINTER,

AT a time when the United States are threatened from diffusions within, and a powerful nation in Europe; a friend to the peace and happiness of his country, wishes through the organ of your valuable paper, to offer a few serious thoughts to the candid consideration of the public.

Waving all disputes about the rectitude of the federal administration, in respect to England and France; for the sake of the utmost fairness, even admitting it like all human proceedings; to have been fallible and wrong in some instances, let us attend to a set of men in this country, in regard to the piracies and depredations committed by French privateers and ships of war on the American commerce, by the express order of their government, in direct violation of their treaty with this country. The common language with these men is, "that we justly deserve this treatment because we have been ungrateful to France."

Some even of public officers, have openly declared "that they were glad the French treated us in this manner." The language of these men is too ridiculous, and detestable, to be considered with calmness: Have we not a constitution the best in the world? Was not this constitution adopted in the fairest manner (by the voice of a free and enlightened people) of any in the world? Were not the members of government who administered this constitution, freely elected by a free people? Did Americans, like the French, ever submit to a decree of the federal convention, for electing two thirds of their own body to administer the government? Is not the federal government, considered in every point of view, the most legal, the most free, and most equitable of any government in existence? Do not the obligations of a people to support their government, arise in proportion to its legality and excellence? Do not the independence and political existence of America, depend upon the union of the people? Is a union possible so long as a large party is vilifying the government, and inviting the French to ruin their country? Do not the present depredations of the French become chargeable to these men? Are not they the pirates who have ruined the American commerce? Are not they the traitors who are in rebellion against their own government? Are not these men the scourges of their country, and the curse and plague of society?

A TRUE REPUBLICAN.

At O'Ellers's Hotel.

READINGS AND RECITATIONS,

Moral, Critical, and Entertaining, FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

On Friday evening, May 26,

At 8 o'clock, will be delivered—first part—

Essay on the means of Improvement in Eloquence.

2d Part—Hotspur's description of a Pop

Cato's speech over the body of his son

Ode to Madrus

3d Part—Clarence's Dream

Richard III. the night before the battle of Bosworth

Alexander's Feast.

Tickets (half a dollar each) to be had of Mr. Poulton, at the Library, and at the Bar of O'Ellers' Hotel.

For Sale or Charter,

THE SHIP

WARREN,

Benjamin Church, Master.

OF about 280 tons burthen. Enquire of

Jesse & Robert Wain.

May 26

To Let,

And possession given in two weeks.

A good 3 story Brick House,

With back buildings—No. 43, Spruce-street.

Apply at No. 109 Spruce-street.

May 26

For Sale,

A large new House,

Situate on the north side of Arch-street, above Seventh street. May be viewed at any time, and particulars known by application to

SAMUEL W. FISHER.

No. 23, Arch street.

May 26

For Freight or Charter,

To any part of Europe,

The Swedish Ship

Alexander Magnus,

Capt. CARL G. ENSMAN,

ABOUT 350 tons burthen, in this port; and

also the Danish Ship FREDERICK JULIUS

KaUS, of 450 tons, now lying in Hampton Road.

Apply to JOHN VAUGHAN.

May 26

authr

Important Public Document.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

At the Office of the Editor of the Gazette of the United States,
No. 119 Chestnut-Street,
[PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS]
A FEW COPIES OF THE
**RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
OF THE UNITED STATES,
For the Year 1795.**
Being the LATEST Period to which an account
can be made up.
February 22. \$.

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in cases of 20 dozen each
Glas Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glass, in boxes, of different sizes
Hazlenuts, in fasks
Whiting
Copperas
White Lead } in Hhds
& Spanish Brown }
For Sale by
PETER BLIGHT.
January 4 \$.

SWANN'S

Riding School, Horse Academy & Infirmary,
Adjoining the Public Square, Market Street.

T. SWANN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to those gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his residence in this City, and flatters himself that the success of his efforts, in the numerous, obstinate and dangerous diseases in Horses, in which he has been consulted, together with his moderate charges, will secure their future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his spacious and commodious premises, erected for the purposes above described are open for the reception of pupils of either sex, who wish to be instructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horses, so as to ride them with ease, elegance, and safety—their horses will be carefully and expeditiously cured, for every purpose, and made obedient to the will of the riders; the natural powers which are shut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to the noble animal all those beauties of action which Providence has so bountifully bestowed on them.

Alto, at his hospital, every disorder to which the horse is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience. The utility of the above institution has never been questioned, that it has long been wanted in this City, every gentleman's stud will manifest, and T. SWANN as the full establishment of the veterinary art, solicits and relies upon the support of that public (which he is ever anxious in serving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The ideas of a subscription for that purpose have been hinted by several gentlemen, who wish to promote the institution—the amount of each subscription to be returned by services in any of the departments he professes, agreeable to the rate of charges stated in his hand bill. Such subscription is now open, and the signatures of many respectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore informs his friends and such Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he still to a few days takes the liberty of waiting upon them and soliciting their support and protection.

N. B. Horses are properly prepared for those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be instructed.

Advertisement.

To be sold at private Sale,
A LIKELY strong bay HORSE, 5 years old, fit for the saddle. Also, a likely full blooded MARE, 4 years old, runs well, and is now fit for the path—they are lately from Virginia, and may be seen at the stables of James McCawley, No. 45 in Cherry alley. Any person desirous to buy either or both, must apply to the owner, at Mr. Valley's corner of Cherry-alley and Fourth-street.

May 22. 3t

Lancaster, Harrisburgh, Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as Mr. Slough infatuates the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last, a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appearance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburgh, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburgh, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburgh every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.
N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburgh every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday, performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bullion.

THE highest price in ready money will be given for gold or silver bullion, old gold or silver, or gold dust, at No. 29, North Seventh-street.

April 20 22c6w

A FEW BOXES OF

Bologna Sausages,

Of a superior quality, to be Sold at No. 199, South Front-Street.

April 20. 22w

THE holders of Robert Morris and John Nicholson's notes and acceptances, deposited as collateral securities for the engagements of Edward Fox and James Greenleaf, are requested to

TAKE NOTICE

That the subscribers, at the request and by the authority of the holders of near nine tenths of the amount of the paper above alluded to, have received from George Simpson, Esq. an assignment of the trust under which the said notes and acceptances are secured, together with all the deeds and obligations thereunto attached—therefore any application for sale of any part of said property is to be made to

March 2. 22c6w

Notice.

THE Managers of the Canal Lottery, No. 11, an notice to the public, that the drawing will positively commence on the twenty-ninth of May next. Tickets to be had of either of the managers, and at the Canal Office.
Wm. MOORE SMITH, Sec'y.
April 3 mth, 22c6w

A New Work.

PROPOSALS

For printing and publishing, by subscription, The History of Pennsylvania, IN North America, from the original institution and settlement of that province, under the first proprietor and governor, WILLIAM PENN, in 1681, till after the year 1742; with

AN INTRODUCTION.

Respecting the Life of W. PENN, Prior to the grant of that Province, and the religious Society of the people called Quakers; with the FIRST RISE of the NEIGHBORING COLONIES, more particularly of WEST-NEW-JERSEY, and the Settlement of the DUTCH and SWEDS on DELAWARE.

To which is added, A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SAID PROVINCE.

And of the general facts, in which it flourished, principally between the years 1760 and 1770. The whole including a variety of things, useful and interesting to be known, respecting that country in early time, &c. With an appendix. Written principally between the years 1776 and 1780, By ROBERT PROUD.

"Pulchrum est beneficere republice, etiam benedictum haud alijudum est, vel pace vel bello clarum fieri licet." Sal. Catalin.

"Sed cum plerique arbitrantur res bellas majores esse quam urbanas, minime id est hacoptimo." Cic. Off.

(Entered according to law.)
"WILLIAM PENN, the great legislator of the Quakers, (in Pennsylvania) had the success of a conqueror, in establishing and defending his colony, among savage tribes, without ever drawing the sword; the goodness of the most benevolent rulers, in treating his subjects as his own children; and the tenderness of a universal father, who opened his arms to all mankind without distinction of sect or party. In his Republic it was not his religious creed, but personal merit, that entitled every member of society to the protection and emolument of the State."
Essay on Tolerance, by Arthur O'Leary.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be printed in two octavo volumes, neatly bound and lettered, both in sheep and calf; for the choice of the subscribers; on paper similar to that of the conditions, as published in the Subscription papers.
II. The head of William Penn, handily engraved, will be prefixed to the first, and a map or sketch of Pennsylvania, and the parts adjacent, to the second volume.
III. The price to subscribers will be four dollars and so half in sheep, and five dollars in calf—one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, two dollars on the delivery of the first volume, and the remainder on the delivery of the second.
IV. When one thousand copies are subscribed for, the work will be put to press and finished with all convenient expedition.
Subscriptions will be received by Zachariah Poulson, jun. Printer, No. 30, Chestnut-street, and at the Philadelphia Library in Fifth-street; by Isaac Collins, Printer, and Joseph James, Merchant, New-York; by John P. Pleasant and George W. Field, Merchants, Baltimore; and by other persons both in town and country.
February 18. 22c6w

To be sold or let,

And immediate possession given,
A genteel two story Brick House; SITUATE on the upper end of Broad-street, in the city of Burlington, with four rooms and an entry on each floor, good cellars under the whole, a pump in the yard, a garden and courtyard, containing nearly half an acre under good fence, with a stable adjoining the yard. The whole property is in good order.
For terms apply to the subscriber in Burlington, who will give a credit for a considerable part of the purchase money if good security is given.
William Cox, jun.
May 17. 22c6w

William Haydon,

Drawing Master, from London;
WHERE he studied several years under one of the most eminent masters in that science. He attends young ladies and gentlemen at their respective houses. His terms are six dollars per month for attendance three times per week; likewise all kind of ornamental painting, fruit, flowers, &c. taught on the above terms.
A line directed to W. Haydon, No. 26, Pearl Street, will be immediately attended to.
W. H. flatters himself his terms will be particularly advantageous, where there are several pupils in the same family; as he makes no alteration in his terms if there are two or three to teach in one family.
May 9.

This Day is Published,
BY Messrs Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Bookellers,
One Dollar and twenty-five cents,
Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-pressed.
By John Thompson,
A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF
The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States; exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classifying together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.
By WILLIAM SMITH,
Of South-Carolina,
L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.
Dedicated to the People of the United States.
N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.
February 6 mwf

Imported in the ship Pigou,
And for sale by John Morton, No. 216, South Front-street,
Hyfon
Hyfon Skin } TEAS
Young Hyfon }
Imperial }
April 20. 22c6w

For Sale,
TWO LOTS OF GROUND in Kensington, on the fourth side of Hanover-street, containing thirty-six feet in breadth and one hundred and sixty-seven and a half feet in depth to a twenty feet alley. For further information enquire at No. 37, Arch-street.
March 18. 22c6w

All persons who have any demands Against the estate of John Finlay, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts properly attested on or before the 20th of May next—and those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.
ROBERT HENDERSON, } Administrators
JOHN MCCARA, }
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April 29. 22c6w

Benjamin & Jacob Johnson,
No. 147 Market Street, Philadelphia,
HAVE just received by the Connecticut and other late arrivals from Liverpool, a general assortment of well chosen
DRUGS,
For the ensuing Season, for sale on the lowest terms for cash or the common credit.
A large collection of Books at their usually moderate prices.
4th month, 25th, 1797. 22c6w

To be sold at Public Vendue,
To the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. William Evans, the sign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
About seven thousand acres of land, the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia, lying between Reister's-town and Wellminster, commonly called Little Winchester, (the turnpike road runs through a considerable part of these lands) the tract begins about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of said Reister's-town, and extends to the distance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patuxent river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be sold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acres. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, some of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine grags.
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By order of the Directors,
WALTER SMITH, Treasurer.
Georgetown, May 1, 1797. 22c6w

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